

Document 0049

Please say NO to dirty power.

Marilyn

Document 0050

| 0049-1

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico. This move is profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits. The The DOE should condition the granting of any permits on mitigation.

My reasons for this request are:

- Public health (both in the U.S. and Mexico. Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico.
- The environment. The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West.

The draft EIS prepared by DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies these and other significant air and water impacts. Unfortunately, the DOE wrongly concludes that these impacts are not significance to require mitigation. DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these impacts further demonstrates the need for impact mitigation and conditional permitting.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public and the need to protect the New River. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Thomas Matthews
11845 Sterling Panorama Terrace
Austin, Texas 78738

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0050-2

0052-1

Document 0052

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

Dear Ms. Russell,

I'm extremely concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy (DOE) require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

The DOE needs to put public health and environmental safety first, before economic interest. Please ensure that the air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS are stringent enough to both safeguard the public health of both USA and Mexican citizens as well as protecting the Salton Sea and the New River.

Sincerely,

Sarah F Vines
8379 SR 100
Melrose, Fl. 32666-8815

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

0051-1

Document 0051

Dear Ms. Russell:

I am writing to comment on the DOE plan to provide a waiver of environmental standards to Intergen and Sempra energy plants located in Mexico. I am HIGHLY OPPOSED to this plan. Environmental regulations are necessary to protect the health of US citizens. Just beause these plants decide to move to Mexico does not exempt them from these regulations. The polutants from these plants will affect US citizens, particularly in southern California (not to mention the many Mexican citizens living near the plants). Someone has to draw the line with companies who move to Mexico to avoid US regulations. In my opinion, US plants should follow US regulations, no matter where they are located.

Thank you for your time.
Sandy van Calcar

Sandy van Calcar, MS RD
Metabolic Dietician
Biochemical Genetics Program
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Document 0053

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation. Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Semptra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border. Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003. Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted Intergen a permit were therefore released. This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital. The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river. Water diversion acce

Sincerely,

Gene Ulmer
360 N. McPherson
Ft. Bragg, California 95437

Document 0054

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state.

Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003. Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted Intergen a permit were therefore released. This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital.

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river.

Water diversion accentuates New River and Salton Sea salinity, and reduces the volume of the Sea, exposing more shoreline to wind erosion, resulting in up to 100 tons per year of additional particulate. Processing wastewater to reduce or eliminate salinity prior to discharge into the river would effectively address a pollutant of concern for the river and the sea.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon.

Sincerely,

olive Wilson
280 2nd St. NE
Primghar, Iowa 51245

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Document 0056

Please dont honor a request by electric power companies to import power from across the Mexican border. These companies are in violation of environmental laws and to allow them permission will open the door to other wrongdoers. Robert Pulfer

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Document 0055

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

U.S. power plant developers should not take advantage of lower environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health. The Department of Energy should require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that the DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Border communities already suffer from poor air and water quality. They already have outrageously-high lung disease and asthma rates.

You know the facts about Intergen and their NOx emissions and about the diversion of water from the Salton Sea.

You must formulate adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits.

Remember, many McCain/Perot voters like myself consider environmental protection to be a conservative issue.

Sincerely,

Matthew Wold
532 Erins Drive
Montross, Virginia 22520

0058-1

Document 0058

Dear Ellen Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment.

I ask that the Department of Energy (DOE) require that Semptra Energy and Intergen FULLY mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Issues include:
-air quality: asthma and other pulmonary diseases
-water quality: salinity issues
-water quality: fresh water for Salton Sea Wildlife Refuge

C McKinney
422 East 18th Street
Marysville CA 95901
530 749-9223

0057-1

Document 0057

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Brad Miller
316 S Madison
Anthony, Kansas 67003

0060-1

Document 0060

Dear Ms. Russell:

Fresno, CA, like Imperial, CA, has an extremely high rate of childhood asthma because of air that is highly polluted by local sources. Because of this, I am incredulous that there is any consideration on the part of the DOE to grant presidential permits to Semptra Energy and Intergen without requiring them to mitigate the impact of the power plants.

I find the on-going disregard of public well-being in these kinds of decisions to be unconscionable. Please reassure me that the DOE will help keep the health and welfare of human beings on both sides of this national border as a higher priority than the industrial enterprises that will benefit only a few. While we seem to need power, we do not need to have it at the unnecessary expense of the health of innocent citizens of two nations.

Thank you.

David E. Roy, Ph.D.

0059-1

Document 0059

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

Dear Ellen Russell,

Please do not issue any permits to U.S power companies operating across the border in Mexico until they prove that they will meet the same high air and water quality pollution standards that are required of US companies.

Sincerely,
Neil Kraus, D.C.